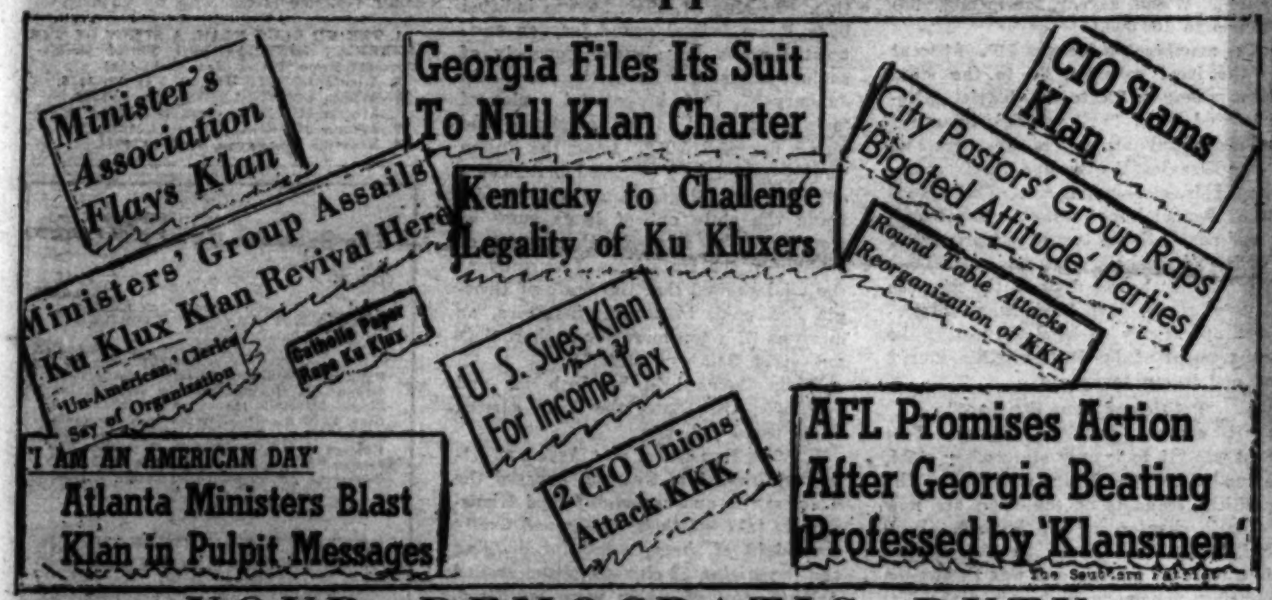
The Southern PATRIOT

Volume 4 | Nashville, Tennessee, July, 1946 | No. 7

The Ku Klux Klan Rides Again

KKK Boasts New Strength in South
1,000 Gather in Georgia, Burn Crosses—Women Join Robed Mobs
52-Blow Flogging of Negro Is Laid to Klan by Dan Duke
Bigots Busy Pumping Life Into Klan Unit
Ku Kluxism In Florida
KLAN REARS HEAD IN S. C.
Two KKK Crosses Burn At Bennettsville
Mailman Kept Busy
'Ku Klux Klan Growing,' Grand Dragon Declares
Huge Fiery Crosses Light Stone Mountain As Georgia Klan Initiates 500 Members
Arnall Accuses KKK in Murder
Klan 'Goon Squad' Faces Inquiry
The Southern Patriot

BUT - Southern Opposition Grows


Minister's Association Flays Klan
Georgia Files Its Suit To Null Klan Charter
CIO Slams Klan
City Pastors' Group Raps 'Bigoted Attitude' Parties
Ministers' Group Assails Ku Klux Klan Revival Here
Kentucky to Challenge Legality of Ku Kluxers
Round Table Attacks Reorganization of KKK
'Un-American,' Cleric Say of Organization
Catholic Paper Rips Ku Klux
U. S. Sues Klan For Income Tax
'I AM AN AMERICAN DAY'
Atlanta Ministers Blast Klan in Pulpit Messages
2 CIO Unions Attack KKK
AFL Promises Action After Georgia Beating Professed by 'Klansmen'
The Southern Patriot

YOUR DEMOCRATIC DUTY

1. Present the facts about the rising menace of the Klan to every organization to which you belong. Assure that each takes official action, publicly opposing the Klan.
2. Use your influence particularly to guarantee that your church organizations and the ministerial association or pastors alliance in your community takes such action. Urge your minister to expose the Klan from the pulpit.
3. Urge the labor unions, if you are a member, to take public action—in local unions, city and state councils of the AFL, CIO and independent unions.
4. Urge the editors of the newspapers in your community to fight the Klan.

Remember the Klan in the 20s

Klan leaders are working to revive the Klan today on an even larger scale than during its heyday in the last post-war period, from 1921 to 1926, when it gained tremendous political influence in the nation. That they may indeed succeed is undeniable, especially since some Southern employers and politicians are undoubtedly giving financial support to the Klan—as a weapon against the AFL and CIO organizing drives, and against increasing Negro suffrage.

It might be helpful in the battle against the Klan to recall some of the highlights of Klan influence during this dark period.

The modern Klan was founded in 1915, when on Thanksgiving night, thirty-five people gathered under a fiery torch atop Stone Mountain, near Atlanta. Under the leadership of Colonel William Joseph Simmons, Imperial Wizard, the Klan spent a rather uneventful five years, at the end of which it had, at most, about 5,000 members.[1]

Then in June, 1920, two experienced promoters entered the picture. Edward Young Clark and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, asociated for years with the Southern Publicity Assóciation, and money-raising for the Anti-Saloon League, Near East Relief and other groups, took over promotion. Within a year, the membership jumped to 100,000.[1]

The membership fee was $10. $4 went to the local solicitor, $1 to the state sales manager, 50c to the district salesman and $4.50 to the headquarters.[1]

The officials all up and down the line—the Kleagles, the Cyclops, the Dragons, the Kluds, etc.—got a cut. There were other financial motives. A "sheet factory" near Atlanta turned out prescribed hoods and masks.

In the intolerant days of the 20s, the days of the Palmer Raids when intolerance operated with headquarters in the Department of Justice, the Klan caught on and began to spread.

"Politicians Bent the Knee"

"It entered politics," reports Tom Stokes. "It took over state after state, extended into the North and West. The political scandals of the Klan are now a dark chapter in our history. Politicians bent the knee. In 1924, it got into national politics and was thrown—a spitting, venomous snake—into the National Democratic Convention to fight the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, who happened to be a Catholic."[2]

How the powerful Klan operated in the smaller Southern communities is told by a Superior Court Judge in South Georgia, who is quoted by Ralph McGill:

"Prior to my first term as Judge of the Superior Courts of this circuit, in January, 1925, this order (the KKK) had almost complete control of the county. Good, decent people were whipped, maltreated and abused by these organized criminals to a point where the best of its citizenship knew not when their time would also come. In my first charge to a Grand Jury in this county, I put the Ku Klux Klan on notice . . . . . No other whipping ever took place in this county. What took place prevailed all over this State, to the extent that it made the most scandalous picture in Georgia's history."[3]

The Klan was exposed by the New York World, and by a Congressional investigation, but still its membership climbed.

The KKK—A "Lucrative Livelihood"

The story of Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the Klan from 1922 to 1939, was repeated in many places. Dr. Evans, according to the Atlanta Journal, was "a colonel on the staff of E. D. Rivers" during Rivers' administration as governor of Georgia. He "made a lucrative livelihood selling asphalt to the state during the Rivers administration. On May 31, 1940, he was indicted by a Rome federal grand jury on anti-trust charges for alleged monopoly of asphalt-emulsion sales to the state. On January 31, 1941, he entered a plea of 'nolo contendere' to the indictment and paid a fine of $15,000. Later the Fulton County grand jury returned indictments charging an alleged conspiracy to defraud the state out of large sums of money in the sale of other types of asphalt to the state. . . . Testimony at the trial showed that the State of Georgia had paid, in certain instances, as much as $2 a ton more for asphalt than any other Southern state."[4]

While Evans held his lush job and defrauded the State, the Klan carried on its usual violence.

In 1940, Dan Duke, now Assistant Attorney General in Georgia, exposed the Klan, ran it underground, forced Klansmen to take off their masks and finally sent eight of them to jail for flogging and terrorizing 63 citizens in and around Atlanta, two of whom were murdered. After the conviction, according to Drew Pearson, the Klan pulled wires with its friend, Governor Gene Talmadge, to secure pardons for the eight. But the enlightened editors and ministers of Georgia came to the support of Dan Duke and Talmadge didn't have the nerve. However, one month after Duke enlisted in the Marine Corps, Talmadge pardoned the Klan floggers."[5]

Nazi Tie-Up

Walter Winchell points out the Klan's connections with the German-American Bund:

"The liaison man between the Bund and the Klan was pro-Nazi Edward James Smythe, indicted as a seditionist. In 1940, Bundists and Klansmen made their odious romance public at Bund Camp Nordland. August Klapprott, Bund leader, barked at that time, 'The principles of the Bund and the principles of the Klan are the same.'"[6]

The Department of Justice went out after the Bund, but never molested the Klan. The Klan has support in high places. Says Winchell:

"Don't get the idea Kluxers have support only among bush-league troublemakers. Before the war they held a gigantic rally at Rockford, Illinois, attended by 50,000 Klansmen. The principal speaker was Senator C. Wayland Brooks."[6]

But Southerners are not taking the Klan lying down this time. Its history of murder, lynching, flogging and anti-labor violence is catching up with it.

1. THE KU KLUX KLAN, A STUDY OF THE AMERICAN MIND, by John Moffat Mecklin, Harcourt Brace & Co., New York, 1924.
2. Atlanta CONSTITUTION, May 15, 1946.
3. Atlanta CONSTITUTION, May 8, 1946.
4. Atlanta JOURNAL, June 19, 1946.
5. Atlanta JOURNAL, June 17, 1946.
6. Nashville Tennessean, June 13, 1946.

The Southern PATRIOT

JULY 1946

VOLUME 4 NUMBER 7

Published monthly by The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 2172½ Union Street, Nashville, Tennessee. Ten cents a copy, $1.00 a year. Twenty or more copies mailed to the same address, 25c a year. Entered as second class mail matter November 20, 1942, at the Postoffice, Nashville, Tennessee, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

☆

THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

CLARK FOREMAN, *President*
TARLETON COLLIER, *Secretary*
ALVA W. TAYLOR, *Treasurer*
JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
Administrator and Editor

Danger: Stormtroopers at Work

The Ku Klux Klan is riding again in the South, in a desperate effort to halt labor's organizing drive on the one hand, and the voting of Negroes in Democratic primaries, on the other.

Already, Klan activities include beatings of union members, intimidation of Negroes attempting to register to vote, threats against a Jewish merchant, and outright murder of one Negro and the flogging of a young Negro veteran.

The Klan is already openly active in Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina and Kentucky.

Here is a blow by blow account of some of the Klan's activities in the South:

Georgia

The most dramatic and widely publicized Klan demonstration took place on Stone Mountain near Atlanta, where, on October 10, one huge cross, 300 feet high, and four smaller crosses were burned, in an initiation ceremony. Five hundred members were initiated, about 700 masked members looked on.

The Klan boasts about Stone Mountain, but it is silent about its more significant activities. Klansmen brag only in private about the murder of Porter Turner, Negro taxi driver in Atlanta, last August. This murder is classified on the police records as "unsolved," but Georgia's Assistant Attorney General Dan Duke pins responsibility on the Kavalier Klub of the Klan, members of which, he said, had boasted about it during one of their so-called secret meetings.[1]

(The man who convinced his draft board he couldn't carry a gun.)

Secret state agents inside the Georgia Klan also revealed the Klan's part in the beating of a twenty-one year old Negro Navy veteran last February, when nine men lashed the youth 52 times in a deserted spot near Atlanta's Municipal Airport.[1]

Four masked men identifying themselves as Klan members kidnapped and flogged Willie Dudley, a Negro worker, in Twiggs County, Georgia, early in June, in a move aimed directly at a newly-formed local of the Cement Workers Union, A. F. of L. The night before, several men had approached Dudley at his home, demanding that he sign a letter of resignation from the union local.[2]

In the Bellvue section of Macon, Georgia, on the night of June 25, more Klansmen, bent on keeping Negroes out of the growing CIO in Macon, burnt a large cross on the property of a Negro railroad brotherhood leader.[3]

To date, no arrests have been made in any of these cases of violence.

At the same time, it has been revealed that the Klan has many members on the Atlanta police force. Dan Duke stated that 38 police were present at the June 3 meeting of Klan Post Number One, and that they took off their pistols and laid them at the feet of Grand Dragon Green. Klan leaders boasted that if any of their members were arrested, the Klan would soon see that they were released.[4]

Tennessee

Klan spokesman in Tennessee is J. B. Stoner, in the Temple Court Building, Chattanooga. In an interview with Southern writer Stetson Kennedy, Stoner expressed typical Klan views:

"I believe in white supremacy—social, political and economic . . . There is bound to be violence if Negroes seek to vote in South. The Klan will take a hand through Klansmen in the Democratic Party. We have them in the Party, especially in Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina, including some top officials."

Stoner believes the Federal Government should "expatriate all Negroes to Africa." Stoner was not quite so charitable in his attitude toward the Jewish people. *"I think we ought to kill all Jews."*

The Tennessee Klan has been particularly active in the Chattanooga and Knoxville area.

A widowed Jewish woman, Mrs. Kate Robbins, who had opened a small store in Redbank, a suburb of Chattanooga, was one of the first Klan victims. A cross was burned in front of her store, she received repeated warnings ("We mean business"), including a bunch of threatening hickory sticks tied to her door. Mrs. Robbins closed her store.

At least eleven crosses have been burned in Chattanooga since V-J Day.[5]

In May, a Klan meeting was held in the Baptist Bible Tabernacle on Central Street in Knoxville. Two hundred and fifty people attended[6]

On the highway between Knoxville and Maryville, fifty miles away, a dummy was hung for all passers by to see, with a noose around its neck, and the sign, "I violated my Klan pledge."[7]

In Alabama and South Carolina, the Klan waited to show its face until Negroes began to register to vote in the primaries. During registration campaigns in Birmingham,[8] and in Bennettsville, South Carolina,[9] crosses were burned in the Negro neighborhoods. In Birmingham, one of the candidates for Congress, Hugh DuBose, ran on a virtually open Klan program, and publicly called for Klan activity. DuBose received 5,000 votes of 40,000 cast.[10]

Florida

The Klan seems to be operating quietly in Florida, at the moment. But it is busy organizing and building up a membership. In Miami, there are two public signs reading:

Klan activities are undoubtedly operating underground in many places not mentioned here.

Only the unceasing energy of fair and democratic-minded people of the South can stop the growth of this Nazi-like cancer—the most dangerous menace to democracy in the South.

1. Atlanta CONSTITUTION, June 3, 1946.
2. Atlanta JOURNAL, June 16, 1946.
3. The UNION, July 8, 1946.
4. Atlanta CONSTITUTION, June 14, 1946.
5. PROPHETIC RELIGION, Spring issue.
6. Knoxville NEWS-SENTINEL, May 19, 1946.
7. Pittsburgh COURIER, May 23, 1946.
8. Associated Press, Birmingham, March 28, 1946.
9. LIGHTHOUSE AND INFORMER, Columbia, S. C.
10. Special correspondent.

WORTH REPEATING

"The cross is not to be burned, but borne. It is not something to be exploited, but experienced. Its glory is not seen in flames of hate, but only in the light of love.

"This business of using the cross as a symbol of intimidation, will come to naught now, as it has in the past. Meanwhile, much damage may be done—damage to the community of economic, social, political, cultural and religious goodwill."

Dr. Louie D. Newton,
President, Southern Baptist Convention

"People who indorse the Klan are vulgar, stupid, un-American, un-Christian. I believe in crying out against it, and expressing with all the fervor of our souls the hurt it brings to our righteous pride and to our sense of justice."

Dr. Herman L. Turner
Covenant Presbyterian Church, Atlanta

". . . In the past the Klan in many states has served as an anti-labor force and has beaten and killed labor organizers, wrecked union halls and acted as vigilante groups in times of strikes. The Ku Klux Klan has taken upon itself the task of preserving so-called 'law and order,' as it construes it through its poisonous bigotry. Any such organization which sets itself outside the law is a fertile ground for fascism and is therefore incompatible with the democratic aims of the labor movement."

Georgia State Conference
Textile Workers Union of America

". . . We deplore any effort on the part of any person or group of persons to stir up racial prejudice for political, or any other purpose, among our people in Georgia. We believe that all human beings, regardless of race, creed or color belong to the human family and have equal rights before God and in human society. We therefore call upon all of our people to stand for liberty, justice and freedom for each and every citizen of this state."

Atlanta Methodist Ministers Association

". . . We members of the Knoxville Ministers Association take our individual and collective stand on behalf of liberty, justice and freedom for all citizens. Furthermore, we stand against any effort by individuals or groups which seek to stir up class animosities, racial ill-will and ecclesiastical intolerance. Among such efforts must be placed the recent intent to resurrect the Ku Klux Klan.

"We believe that such methods as the exchange of pulpits among denominations, the observance of Race Relations Sunday, the merging of the two Ministerial Associations of our city, the naming of Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, a Negro woman, as the "American Mother of 1946," and the organization in Knoxville of the Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will do much to substitute understanding for misunderstanding.

"Finally, we urge our people to refuse membership in any organization which seeks, by direction or indirection, to intimidate the average American. And we urge them to oppose any method of dispensing justice, which in order to do so, must hide behind masks or operate under cover of darkness."

Knoxville Ministers Association

"The Klan desecrated Stone Mountain and held this state up to the ridicule of the nation. The state of Georgia is not proud of such demonstrations. It is not necessary for any Georgian to hide behind a mask or a hood. We do not need any more witchery and hoodlumism in this state."

Governor Ellis Arnall

"The KKK's activities in our community will be bad for business, bad for religion and bad for our city's reputation."

Miami Round Table
Nat'l Conference of Christians and Jews

"America must not let the Klan come to life again. Its history is one of murder, rape, thievery, prostitution of public trust and mob violence of the most vicious kind. There is no place in this country for White Shirts, who are as dangerously totalitarian as were Hitler's Brown Shirts and Mussolini's Black Shirts."

Knoxville, Tennessee, *News Sentinel*

"It is good to see stout fighters against the flames of bigotry mobilizing. . . . The Greater Miami Council of the CIO turned the first stream upon the reported Klan revival. Then the Greater Miami Ministerial Association joined the firefighters. . . . We hope other individuals and groups will turn the hose of exposure and contempt upon the Klan revival until the flames are quenched. They don't have to be religious groups or labor groups or groups specializing in the defense of American civil liberties. They can be business groups, fraternal groups, social groups—for the kind of thing the Klan promotes is a deadly menace to all of us."

Miami, Florida, *News*

"The seeds of a new crop of Ku Klux Klanism are sprouting in Florida. . . . The thing for everybody to remember is that organized mass intolerance never limits itself to hating and abusing any special one of the minorities which because of existing prejudices may be vulnerable to Klan activities. It's a case of holding one hate and you hold them all.

"Nazi Germany showed all the world where race prejudice and hate lead a nation when they are allowed to spread like diseases, unchecked, until they become national policy. Let Hitler be our warning. Germany's experience should stimulate us to stamp out his counterparts in Florida before they get a good start."

Tampa, Florida, *Tribune*

"It is significant that virtually all respectable Georgians appear to be united behind Gov. Arnall in his current crusade against the KKK. He has thrown the full weight of his administration behind legal action designed to dissolve the Klan. More important, perhaps, he has aroused local public opinion against Georgia's native fascists. The manner in which Ellis Arnall has moved against the Klan, early and with all he's got, and the manner in which Georgians of all shades of opinion have united behind him, is an excellent example for the rest of us."

Charlotte, North Carolina, *News*

Fighting the Klan on All Fronts

Action of Southerners against the Klan is moving on four main fronts—official state and federal legal action, among labor organizations, by the church, and by the press.

Atlanta is the national headquarters of the Klan. The State of Georgia has filed suit in the Superior Court in Atlanta to revoke the charter of the KKK and thus dissolve the national organization. This suit, prepared at the direction of Governor Arnall, charges the KKK with conspiracy to violate the life, liberty and property provisions of the State Constitution. The suit charges that the Klan attempted to grab control of the state government, concentrating on organizing police officers, cab drivers, truck drivers and other in key positions. The suit cites a long list of terroristic acts organized by the Klan including one murder.

The Judge of the Superior Court has ordered the Klan to show cause why its charter should not be revoked, and the legal battle should begin late in July.

Meanwhile, the Federal government has filed a lien against intangible Klan property in Georgia for more than $685,-305.08 in unpaid taxes.

Further, the Department of Justice with specific reference to the Klan has promised that "all federal laws will be enforced to the very limit in stamping out any organization or group which aims at extermination of civil liberties."

The Attorney General of Kentucky has anonunced that he is contemplating a move to follow Georgia's example, and cancel the charter under which the Knights of the KKK operate as a corporation in Kentucky.

An ordinance banning any individual or group concealing identity behind a "hood, mask, sheet or any other device" and aimed at the Klan, has been introduced in the City Council of Columbia, South Carolina. The ordinance has passed first reading unanimously, and will become a law if backed during two more readings to the Council.

Five Million Voices

But these official moves would mean little, indeed might not have been taken, had not the people of the South shown unmistakably their firm and angry opposition to any resurgence of the KKK.

The Southern Baptist Convention, representing over five million Southerners, adopted a resolution aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, urging member churches to "refrain from association with all groups that exist for the purpose of fomenting strife and division within the nation on the basis of differences of race, religion and culture."

"Unamerican? Absurd!"

In contrast to the protest of church and civic organizations against the Ku Klux Klan, the Wood Committee, set up by Congress to investigate un-American activities, has refused to investigate the Ku Klux Klan.

According to Drew Pearson, Congressman Rankin *convinced the Committee not to investigate, saying,*

"The Klan is a completely American institution and its members are Americans. That's not what this Committee was set up to study. Our job is to investigate foreign isms and alien organizations."

The resolution, submitted by Dr. Norman Cox of Meridian, Mississippi, and adopted unanimously, asserted that unity of the nation is endangered by such groups and that "the faith we profess expressly forbids hatred one of the other."

In every state where the Klan has raised its head, church, labor, civic organizations and the press have struck back.

In Georgia, where Klan activity is most marked, popular opposition to the Klan is also most active. On May 19, "I Am an American Day," over two dozen ministers blasted the Klan from their pulpits. Excerpts from the remarks of several of them are printed on the opposite page. Representing many denominations, they branded the Klan as un-Christian, and called upon their congregations to "cry out against it."

Both the Christian Council of Atlanta and the Atlanta Methodist Ministerial Association passed strong resolutions denouncing the Klan.

The Woman's Society of Christian Service, headed by Mrs. M. E. Tilly, in its prompt and effective action, has given a splendid example to churchwomen all over the South. In a letter to all affiliates in Georgia, Mrs. Tilly wrote:

"The revival of the Ku Klux Klan is an effort to disrupt the unity of our people and endanger our peace and safety. These undemocratic forces are opposed to the ideals and principles of Christianity. . . . I am calling upon you to do some very specific things.

"1. Present this letter and the attached statements of ministers and church groups to your local society and to the Council of Church Women. Lead the women to meet the challenge of the times by lifting their voices in protest against any forces that tend to divide our people. Give to the press the statement of the society.

2. Discuss this with your pastor, put into his hands the attached statements made by ministers and church groups, ask him to make pronouncements to his own congregation. Suggest to him that he take this up with the other ministers of the town that together they may take action."

Labor Takes the Lead

All branches of organized labor in Georgia also rallied to the fight. The Georgia Legislative Council, a joint body including AFL, CIO and independent unions, called for federal investigation and action against the Klan. The Textile Workers Union, recognizing the Klan as an anti-labor force, pledged full support of all action against the Klan, and pledged to expose the activities of the Klan whenever possible.

The Georgia press, especially the Atlanta Constitution and its editor, Ralph McGill, has tirelessly fought the Klan, exposing its present and past activities.

In Florida, there is much the same picture. First action against the Klan was taken by the Miami CIO Council. The council demanded that the attorney general prosecute Klan leaders, asked for an FBI investigation, and asked all Florida congressmen to state their stand on the revival of Klan activity. The CIO also urged the church to act, and the Greater Miami Ministerial Association condemned the Klan as "the precise denial of everything truly American and democratic and Christian" and urged its people "to have no part in furthering its organization."

The Miami News, the Miami Herald and the Tampa Tribune all called for community action against the Klan. "Many programs of action are possible," said the Tampa paper. "They can be carried out through the churches, civic organizations and semi-official municipal committees."

Action in these two states is typical. In Tennessee, the Knoxville and Nashville Ministerial Associations passed similar resolutions, and the Knoxville News Sentinel and the Nashville Tennessean took the lead among the press.

These organizations are pointing the way for thousands of others in the South. If the Klan is to be stopped, every community must follow their lead.

Reading the Magazines

"Politics of the Hills" by Professor H. C. Nixon, in JOURNAL OF POLITICS, May, 1946. The text of a speech delivered at a joint meeting of the American Political Science Association and the Southern Political Science Association. A factual and interesting analysis of economic and political trends in the South, particularly in the piedmont region of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. Dr. Nixon believes and documents the fact that "there is in the South a political cleavage, partly measured in geography, which is comparable to that between the South and the rest of the United States."

"Number One Problem—Rural Church Leadership," in the May 15 issue of TOGETHER, the newsletter of the Council for Social Action of the Congressional Christian Churches. A group of interesting discussions of rural church problems. The difficulties facing young ministers in the farming country are discussed, and the more heartening experiences of a few of them are cited. The need for a national campaign for better farmer income over the years is pointed out. 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City 10.

PROPAGANDA BATTLEFRONT is published twice a month by the Friends of Democracy and is a news summary of up-to-the-minute information about native fascist activities. Edited by Ann Simmons, Henry Hoke (author of Black Mail) and L. M. Birkhead, each issue has a wealth of inside information on new and old subversive groups and individuals. 137 East 57 Street, N.Y.C.

CHRISTIAN FRONTIERS is an unusually interesting and thoughtful "Journal of Baptist Life and Thought" publishde by a group of Baptist ministers and laymen in the South. Among the editorials in the June issue, one discusses favorably the labor organizing drive in the South, and another calls for an end to discrimination at the polls, and urges that "the Negro should be looked upon as an individual human being and not through the smoked lens of sterotype thinking." $2 a year, 25c a copy. Box 508 Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

"I Is Home" by James Kalshoven in the July issue of THIS MONTH. First prize winner in THIS MONTH's short story contest, "I Is Home" tells the story of a Negro veteran and his return to his home in Mississippi.

THE PUBLIC AND EDUCATION, published by the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C., is always valuable and interesting. In an issue early this year, for example, it presents graphs of comparative public school expenditures, also summarizes 160 years of Federal Aid to Education. "In its history," the bulletin points out, "Congress has enacted more than 140 federal aid bills for our public schools exclusive of emergency appropriations." Federal aid for education goes back to 1875, when under the Articles of Confederation, Congress authorized land grants for schools. The amount of land thus granted by Congress equals the area of ten states the size of Maryland. Congress, from 1833 on, has made outright grants of money used by the states to help pay public school costs. "Much of the progress made in the development of our state public-school systems," the NEA concludes, "is attributed to the wise policy of federal government in sharing costs with the state over the past century and a half . . . . However, there are still 5 million children of school age not now in school in the United States."

"So Shines A New Deed" in the NEW DOMINION SERIES for June 1, discusses the building of a cooperative credit union and store in a small North Carolina community. Inspired by a cooperative development nearby, the "Light of Tyrell," the Edenton credit union now has 680 members, and has opened a cooperative grocery. How this was done is told in another of the entertaining Bulletins of the New Dominion Series, which monthly describes "experimental approaches to democratic living that are being tried effectively in various communities." To receive issues without cost, write to the Extension Division, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

"What Does Labor Really Want" by Kermit Eby, educational director of the CIO, in the Summer issue of PROPHETIC RELIGION. A discussion of the human needs and feelings behind the recent strikes. A very good article that merits wide circulation, particularly in explaining the aims of labor unions to Southerners who will meet them for the first time during the current organizing drive. PROPHETIC RELIGION is published by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, quarterly: $1 per year, 25c per issue. Box 577, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WE MUST CLAMP DOWN ON THE KLAN AGAIN is the title of an excellent illustrated folder published by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Written by Stetson Kennedy, it discusses the activities of the Ku Klux Klan and other "Dixie Disruptionists," and also tells what is being done and what can be done about them. Available free from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Order Now!

We are very proud of our new pamphlet, Would You Smile, mentioned on page 8. Copies are free upon request. Order a supply, and distribute them among your friends, winning new friends and members for SCHW. See prices on the next page.

Orders have come in from unions all over the South for TRUTH ABOUT MILITANT TRUTH, the expose by Stetson Kennedy of that fascist-like anti-union newspaper. A few thousand are left, at $15 per thousand. Unions plagued by this racket, please note.

We have a supply of Leadership and the Negro Soldier, issued by the War Department. This was prepared for use in officer schools, and is an excellent 100-page, fact-filled document on the Negro Soldier. Free upon request.

Additional copies of this issue of the Patriot, are available; 10c each, $5 per hundred, $15 per thousand. Please order right away.

Did Your Representatives Represent You?

HOUSE VOTE	OPA	Case Bill	Veterans Housing	Anti-Strike Bill
ALABAMA:				
Andrews	—	—	—	—
Boykin	0	—	—	—
Grant	0	—	—	—
Hobbs	+	—	—	—
Jarman	+	—	0	0
Manasco	—	—	—	—
Patrick	0	+	+	0
Rains	—	+	0	—
Sparkman	0	+	—	—
ARKANSAS:				
Cravens	—	—	—	—
Gathings	—	—	—	0
Harris	0	0	—	0
Hays	+	—	+	—
Mills	—	—	—	—
Norrell	0	—	—	—
Trimble	—	—	—	—
FLORIDA:				
Cannon	0	—	0	—
Hendricks	—	—	—	—
Peterson	+	0	—	—
Price	—	—	—	—
Rogers	—	—	—	—
Sikes	0	—	—	—
GEORGIA:				
Brown	—	—	—	—
Camp	0	—	—	—
Cox	0	—	—	—
Gibson	0	—	—	—
Pace	—	—	—	—
Peterson	0	—	0	—
Mankin	+	+	+	
Tarver	—	—	—	—
Vinson	0	—	—	—
Wood	+	—	—	0
KENTUCKY:				
Bates	+	+	+	—
Chapman	—	—	+	0
Chelf	—	—	0	—
Clements	—	+	+	—
Gregory	—	—	+	—
May	—	—	—	—
O'Neal	—	+	+	0
Robsion	—	—	—	—
Spence	+	+	+	—
LOUISIANA:				
Allen	—	—	—	—
Brooks	0	—	—	—
Domengeaux	—	—	0	0
Hebert	—	—	—	—
Larcade	+	—	—	—
McKenzie	0	—	0	—
Maloney	+	—	—	—
Morrison	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI:				
Abernethy	—	—	—	—
Colmer	0	0	—	—

HOUSE VOTE	OPA	Case Bill	Veterans Housing	Anti-Strike Bill
McGehee	0	0	—	0
Rankin	0	—	—	—
Whitten	—	—	—	—
Whittington	—	—	—	—
Winstead	0	0	—	0
NORTH CAROLINA:				
Barden	+	—	—	0
Bonner	0	—	0	0
Bulwinkle	+	—	—	—
Clark	—	—	0	—
Cooley	0	+	—	0
Doughton	—	—	—	—
Durham	—	0	—	0
Ervin	0	—	—	—
Folger	—	0	+	0
Kerr	0	—	—	0
Weaver	—	—	—	0
OKLAHOMA:				
Boren	0	—	—	0
Johnson	0	—	+	—
Monroney	+	—	+	—
Rizley	+	—	—	—
Schwabe	+	—	—	—
Stewart	0	0	—	0
Stigler	0	0	0	—
Wickersham	0	—	+	—
SOUTH CAROLINA:				
Bryson	—	—	—	—
Hare	—	—	—	—
McMillan	—	—	—	—
Richards	—	0	—	—
Riley	—	—	—	—
Rivers	0	—	0	—
TENNESSEE:				
Cooper	—	—	+	—
Courtney	—	0	+	—
Davis	—	+	+	—
Earthman	—	—	—	—
Gore	+	—	+	—
Jennings	—	—	—	—
Kefauver	0	+	—	—
Murray	—	—	—	—
Priest	—	—	—	—
Reece	0	0	—	0
TEXAS:				
Beckworth	+	—	+	—
Combs	+	+	—	—
Fisher	0	—	0	—
Gossett	—	—	0	—
Johnson, L. A.	+	0	—	—
Johnson, L. B.	+	—	+	—
Kilday	—	—	—	—
Lanham	+	—	—	—
Lyle	—	+	—	—
Mahon	0	—	—	—
Mansfield	0	—	—	—
Patman	+	—	+	—
Pickett	—	—	—	—

SENATE VOTE	OPA	Case Bill	Minimum Wage	Anti-Strike Bill
ALABAMA:				
Hill	+	+	+	—
ARKANSAS:				
Fulbright	0	—	—	—
McClellan	—	—	—	—
FLORIDA:				
Andrews	—	0	—	0
Pepper	+	+	+	+
GEORGIA:				
George	—	—	—	—
Russell	0	—	—	—
KENTUCKY:				
Barkley	+	+	+	—
Stanfill	—	—	—	—
LOUISIANA:				
Ellender	+	—	—	—
Overton	—	—	—	—
MISSISSIPPI:				
Bilbo	—	0	—	0
Eastland	—	—	—	—
NORTH CAROLINA:				
Bailey	0	0	—	0
Hoey	—	—	—	—
OKLAHOMA:				
Moore	—	—	—	—
Thomas	—	0	—	—
SOUTH CAROLINA:				
Johnston	—	—	—	—
Maybank	—	0	—	—
TENNESSEE:				
McKellar	—	0	—	—
Stewart	—	—	—	—
TEXAS:				
Connally	—	—	0	—
O'Daniel	—	—	—	+
VIRGINIA:				
Byrd	0	—	—	—
Burch	—			

HOUSE VOTE, Cont.	
Poage	— — — —
Rayburn	(Speaker)
Russell	— — — —
Sumners	0 — — —
Thomas	+ + 0 —
Thomason	+ — — —
West	0 — — —
Worley	0 — — —
VIRGINIA:	
Bland	+ — 0 —
Burch	— — —
Daughton	0 — — —
Drewry	0 — + 0
Flannagan	— + — —
Gary	— — — —
Robertson	— — — —
Smith	0 — — —
Almond	— — — —

The Issues At Stake

Explanation of voting record
The House Vote:

1. OPA: vote on overriding President's veto of price control bill.
2. CASE BILL: vote on overriding President's veto of Case bill.
3. VETERANS HOUSING: vote on amendment cancelling ceilings on existing houses.
4. TRUMAN ANTI-STRIKE BILL: vote on Truman's anti-labor bill.

The Senate Vote:

1. OPA: vote on Taft Amendment providing for 'profit guarantee' on every item manufactured; would have nullified price control.
2. CASE BILL: vote on the Byrd Amendment prohibiting union managed health and welfare funds.
3. MINIMUM WAGES: vote on the Pace Amendment, an inflationary rider attached to the Minimum Wage Bill. Senators voting for the Pace Amendment knew that President Truman had warned he would veto the Bill with this rider.
4. TRUMAN ANTI-STRIKE BILL: vote on President Truman's anti-labor bill.

Note: In each of these votes, a bill, measure or amendment against the people's welfare was being considered. Therefore, in each case, a nay vote is a vote for human welfare, and is scored plus. A yea vote is scored minus.

KEY

+ Vote for human welfare.
— Vote against human welfare.
0 Not voting or paired.